



GLOSSARY

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS



ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern	NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	NMDGF	New Mexico Department of Game and Fish
ADC	Animal Damage Control	NMSO	New Mexico State Office (BLM)
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act	NMSU	New Mexico State University
AMP	Allotment Management Plan	NNL	National Natural Landmark
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act	NOI	Notice of Intent
AUM	Animal Unit Month	NOL	Not Open to Leasing
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality	NSO	No Surface Occupancy
C&MU	Classification and Multiple Use Act	OMRL	Organ Mountains Recreation Lands
EA	Environmental Assessment	ONA	Outstanding Natural Area
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement	ORV	Off-Road Vehicle
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act	PRIA	Public Rangelands Improvement Act
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	RNA	Research Natural Area
HMP	Habitat Management Plan	ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
IMP	Interim Management Policy	ROD	Record of Decision
ISA	Instant Study Area	R&PP	Recreation and Public Purpose
KGRA	Known Geothermal Resource Area	SCORP	Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
MFP	Management Framework Plan	SCS	Soil Conservation Service
MLRA	Major Land Resource Area	SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	SHS	Standard Habitat Site
MSA	Management Situation Analysis	SMA	Special Management Area
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	SRMA	Special Recreation Management Area
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act	USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
		USFS	U.S. Forest Service
		VRM	Visual Resource Management
		WSA	Wilderness Study Area
		WSMR	White Sands Missile Range

GLOSSARY



ADJACENT. Lying near or close to; sometimes, contiguous; neighboring.

ADJUSTMENTS IN NUMBERS. Change (increase or decrease) of livestock numbers to conform to the amount of forage produced in an area considering other multiple uses.

AGGREGATE. A mineral material such as sand, gravel, shells, or broken stone.

ALLOTMENT. An area of land designated and managed for grazing of livestock.

ALLUVIAL. Pertaining to material that is transported and deposited by running water.

ALLUVIAL FAN. A fan-shaped accumulation of disintegrated soil material; water deposited and located in a position where the water departs from a steep course to enter upon a flat plain or open valley bottom.

ALLUVIUM. Material, including clay, silt, sand, gravel, or similar unconsolidated sediments, deposited by a stream or other body of running water.

ANIMAL UNIT (AU). Considered to be one mature cow (1,000 pounds) or its equivalent based upon average daily forage consumption of 26 pounds of dry matter per day.

ANIMAL UNIT MONTH (AUM). The amount of food or forage required by an animal unit for one month.

AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACEC). Areas within the public land where special management attention is needed to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historical, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.

ARROYO HABITAT. Intermittent drainages (arroyos) supporting a more varied vegetation composition than the surrounding upland areas.

AVIFAUNA. All birds of a given region.

AVOIDANCE AREAS. These are areas where future rights-of-way may be granted only when no feasible alternative route or designated right-of-way corridor is available. Special terms and conditions may be required.

BASALT. A dark to medium dark-colored, commonly extrusive, igneous rock.

BASIN AND RANGE. Topography characterized by a series of tilted fault block mountain ranges and broad intervening basins.

BASIN AND RANGE PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE. A province in the southwestern United States characterized by a series of tilted fault blocks forming longitudinal ridges or mountains and broad intervening basin.

BOLSON. A flat-floored desert valley that drains toward a playa or central depression.

BROWSE. (noun) That part of leaf and twig growth of shrubs, woody vines, and trees available for animal consumption. (verb) To consume browse.

CALCAREOUS. Having sufficient accumulation of calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) to effervesce visibly when treated with cold dilute hydrochloric acid (HCl).

CALDERA. A large, basin-shaped volcanic depression the diameter of which is much greater than the vent.

CALICHE. A layer in the soil more or less cemented by calcium carbonate (CaCO_3), commonly found in arid and semiarid regions.

CARBONACEOUS. 1. Coaly. 2. Pertaining to, or composed largely of, carbon. 3. The carbonaceous sediments include original organic tissues and subsequently produced derivatives of which the composition is chemically organized.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS. The process of determining whether the lands are more valuable or suitable for transfer or use under particular or various public land laws than for retention in Federal ownership for management purposes.

CLOSED BASIN. A basin is considered closed with respect to surface flow if its topography prevents the occurrence of visible outflow. It is closed hydrologically if neither surface nor underground outflow can occur.

COARSE TEXTURED SOIL. A soil consisting of mostly large particles. It includes sands, loamy sands, and sandy loams. (See Soil Texture.)

COLLUVIUM. A deposit of soil material and rock fragments accumulated at the base of steep slopes as a result of gravitational action.

COLORADO PLATEAU PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE. A province situated between the Basin and Range and the Southern Rocky Mountains provinces. It is characterized by igneous structures, volcanoes, cinder cones, lava-capped plateaus, and extensive areas of nearly horizontal sedimentary rocks.

CONTIGUOUS. In close proximity; neighboring; adjoining; near in succession; in actual close contact; touching at a point or along a boundary; bounded or traversed by.

CONGLOMERATE. Clastic sedimentary rock composed of rounded fragments varying from small pebbles to large boulders in a cement of calcareous material such as iron oxide, silica, or hardened clay.

COW YEARLONG (CYL). The amount of forage necessary to sustain one cow for a 1-year period. One CYL equals 12 animal unit months.

CRITICAL HABITAT. Portions of the habitat of a wildlife population that, if destroyed or adversely modified, would result in a reduction of the population to a greater extent than destruction of other portions of the habitat.

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY CLASSES.

Class I - Existing Data Inventory: an inventory study of a defined area designed to provide a narrative overview (cultural resource overview) derived from existing cultural resource information and to provide a compilation of existing cultural resource site record data on which to base the development of the BLM's site record system.

Class II - Sampling Field Inventory: a sample-oriented field inventory designed to locate and record, from surface and exposed profile indications, all cultural resource sites within a portion of a defined area in a manner which will allow an objective estimate of the nature and distribution of cultural resources in the entire defined area. The Class II inventory is a tool utilized in management and planning activities as an accurate predictor of cultural resources in the area of consideration. The primary area of consideration for the implementation of a Class II inventory is a planning unit. The secondary area is a specific project in which an intensive field inventory (Class III) is not practical or necessary.

Class III - Intensive Field Inventory: an intensive field inventory designed to locate and record, from surface and exposed profile indications, all cultural resource sites within a specified area. Normally, upon completion of such inventories in an area, no further cultural resource inventory work is needed. A Class III inventory is appropriate on small project areas, all areas to be disturbed, and primary cultural resource areas.

DEFERRED GRAZING. The use of deferment in grazing management of a management unit, but not in a systematic rotation including other units.

DEFERRED ROTATION GRAZING. Discontinuance of grazing on various parts of rangeland in succeeding years, allowing each part of rest successively during the growing season to permit seed production, establishment of seedlings, or restoration of plant vigor. At least two, but usually three or more separate units are required.

DIRT TANK. Usually a permanent earthen structure for holding water temporarily. These are built in high rainfall runoff areas such as an arroyo, canyon, or swale area.

DIVERSITY. The relative degree of abundance of wildlife species, plant species, communities, habitats, or habitat features per unit of area.

DISPOSAL OF LAND. Transfer of land from Federal ownership, including sales, exchanges, and Recreation and Public Purposes.

DRAINAGE BASIN. A part of the surface of the earth that is occupied by a drainage system, which consists of a surface stream or a body of impounded surface water together with all tributary surface streams and bodies of impounded water.

ENDANGERED SPECIES.

Federally Listed: any species of animal or plant in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

State (Group I): species whose prospect of survival or recruitment in the State are in jeopardy in the foreseeable future.

State (Group II): species whose prospect of survival or recruitment within the State may become jeopardized in the foreseeable future.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA). A concise public document for which a Federal agency is responsible that serves to: (a) briefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact; (b) aid an agency's compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) when no environmental impact statement is necessary; (c) facilitate preparation of a statement when one is necessary. An EA includes brief discussions of the need for the proposal, of alternatives as required by Sec. 102(2) of NEPA, of the environmental impacts of the proposed action and other alternatives, and a listing of agencies and persons consulted.

EROSION CONTROL STRUCTURES. (or EROSION DIKE). Usually one large earthen, rock, wire, or cement structure used to hold large concentrated flows of water and release this water in small noneroding amounts.

EXCHANGE. A trading of public land (surface or subsurface estates) that usually does not have high public value, for land in other ownerships which does

have value for public use, management and enjoyment. The exchange may be for the benefit of other Federal agencies as well as BLM.

EXCLUSION AREAS. These are areas where future rights-of-way may be granted only when mandated by law.

EXISTING UTILITY CORRIDORS. A parcel of land without fixed boundaries, limited only by terrain, land ownership, and environmental considerations.

FAIR MARKET VALUE. The amount in case, or on terms reasonably equivalent to cash, for which in all probability the property would be sold by a knowledgeable owner willing but not obligated to sell to a knowledgeable purchaser who desires but is not obligated to buy.

FINE TEXTURED SOIL. A soil consisting of large quantities of the fine fractions. It includes clay loam, sandy clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, and clay textured classes. (See Soil Texture.)

FLPMA. Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, which mandated the BLM Wilderness Review. Often referred to and pronounced "FLPMA."

FLUID LEASABLE MINERALS. In this plan oil, gas, and geothermal resources are fluid minerals that are acquired through the mineral leasing process.

FORAGE (COMPETITIVE). Plants which are used as food by large herbivores such as cattle, and by large and small wildlife.

FORB. Any herbaceous nonwoody plant that is not a grass or grass-like plant.

FORMATION. The primary unit of formal geologic mapping or description. Most formations possess certain distinctive or combinations of distinctive lithic features.

GEOTHERMAL ENERGY. Useful energy that can be extracted from naturally occurring steam, hot water, or hot rock in the earth's crust.

GRAVITY SURVEYS. A technique of applied geophysics; a survey using a gravity meter on the ground to measure variations in gravitational intensity.

GRAZING CAPACITY. The maximum livestock stocking rate possible without inducing damage to vegetation or related resources such as watershed. This incorporates factors such as suitability of the rangeland for grazing as well as the proper use which can be made on all of the plants within the area. Normally expressed in terms of acres per animal unit month (Ac/AUM) or sometimes referred to as the total AUMs that are available in any given area, such as an allotment. Areas that are unsuitable for livestock use are not computed in the grazing capacity. Grazing capacity may or may not be the same as the stocking rate.

GRAZING DISTRICT (BOUNDARY). Is the specific area within which the public land is administered under Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act. Public land outside grazing district boundaries is administered under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act.

GRAZING LEASE. A document authorizing use of public land outside grazing districts for the purpose of grazing livestock under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act.

GRAZING PREFERENCE. The total number of animal unit months of livestock grazing on public land apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a permittee or lessee.

HABITAT. An area where a plant or animal lives. Sum total of environmental conditions in the area.

HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN (HMP). A written and officially approved plan for a specific geographical area of public land which identifies wildlife habitat and related objectives, establishes the sequence of actions for achieving objectives, and outlines procedures for evaluating accomplishments.

HARDENED. Development of recreation sites or areas to prevent or limit the impact of recreation use on soil, vegetation, and other resources. Methods of "hardening" include construction of trails and designated use areas such as campsites and picnic sites.

HERD UNIT. Big game habitat within a defined geographical area designated by the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish for management purposes.

HISTORIC CULTURAL RESOURCES. Historic cultural resources include all mines, ranches, towns, resorts, railroads, trails, and other evidence of human use from the entrance of the Spanish to 1932.

HYDROCARBONS. Any organic compound, gaseous liquid, or solid consisting solely of carbon and hydrogen, such as crude oil.

IGNEOUS ROCKS. Rocks formed by solidification of magma.

INTRUSION. 1. A feature (landform, vegetation, or structure) which is generally considered out of context because of excessive contrast and disharmony with characteristic landscape. 2. Igneous rock formed by the emplacement of magma.

INTRUSIVE ROCK. Igneous rock formed by the emplacement of molten material in pre-existing rock.

KIND OF LIVESTOCK. Kinds of domestic livestock grazing on rangeland including cattle, horse, sheep, goats, or a combination of these. May be broken down to greater detail such as cows with calves, yearlings, steers, ewes, ewes with lambs, etc.

KNOWN GEOTHERMAL RESOURCE AREA. An area in which the geology, nearby discoveries, or competitive interests would indicate that commercial production of geothermal resources is probable.

LITHIC. A stone or rock exhibiting modification by humans. It generally applies to projectile points, scrapers, and chips, rather than ground stone.

LITHIC SCATTER. A prehistoric cultural site type where flakes, cores, and stone tools are located through the manufacture or use of the tools.

LOCATABLE MINERALS. Traditional "hard rock" minerals such as gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc and industrial minerals such as fluorspar, barite, and high-calcium limestone.

MAGMA. Naturally occurring mobile rock material generated within the earth and capable of intrusion and extrusion from which igneous rocks are derived through solidification and related processes.

MAGNETIC PROSPECTING. A technique of applied geophysics; a survey using a magnetometer on the ground or from the air to measure variations in magnetic intensity.

MAJOR LAND RESOURCE AREA (MLRA). Large geographic areas of land characterized by particular patterns of soil, climate, water resources, and land use.

MALPAIS. A Spanish word meaning rough country underlain by dark basaltic lava.

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN (MFP). A planning decision document that establishes for a given planning area land use allocations, coordination guidelines for multiple use, and management objectives to be achieved for each class of land use or protection. A MFP is prepared in three steps: (1) resource recommendations, (2) impact analysis and alternative development, and (3) decisionmaking.

MEDIUM TEXTURED SOIL. Intermediate between fine textured and coarse textured soil. It includes very fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam, and silt. (See Soil Texture.)

MELANISTIC. Any darkness of the skin, hair, or eyes resulting from high pigmentation.

METAMORPHISM. Process by which consolidated rocks are altered in composition, texture, or internal structure.

MINERALIZATION. The process of converting or being converted into a mineral.

MULTIPLE USE. The management of the various surface and subsurface resources so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT. Consists of managing to meet one or more of the following objectives: (a) domestic livestock grazing, (b) fish and wildlife development and utilization, (c) industrial development, (d) mineral production, (e) occupancy, (f) outdoor recreation, (g) timber production, (h) watershed protection, (i) wilderness preservation, and (j) preservation of public values.

NONENERGY LEASABLE MINERALS. In this plan sodium and potassium are nonenergy leasable minerals that are acquired through the mineral leasing process.

OFF-ROAD VEHICLE (ORV). Any motorized vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other terrain.

PALEOENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES. Studies using fossilized pollen and other geological and biological remains to determine past climatic conditions.

PERCOLATION. The downward entry of water into the soil.

PERENNIAL STREAM. A stream or portion of a stream which flows continuously.

PETROGLYPH. A form of rock art manufactured by incising, scratching, or pecking designs into rock surfaces.

PLAYA. The usually dry and nearly level lake plain that occupies the lowest part of a closed depression.

POTTERY SCATTER. A Mogollon to Historic cultural site type where pot-sherds are concentrated; usually a small site.

PUBLIC LAND. Any land and interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except:

- lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf
- lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos
- lands in which the United States retains the minerals, but surface is private.

PUBLIC LAND LAWS. The body of laws which regulates the administration of the public land and the resources thereon.

PUMICE. Glassy lava, generally composed of rhyolite.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND. The separate account in the National Treasury established by Section 401(b)(1) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, consisting of 50 percentum of all monies received by the United States as fees for grazing livestock on public land.

RANGE SITE. Rangeland that differs in its ability to produce a characteristic natural plant community. A range site is the product of all the environmental factors responsible for its development. It is capable of supporting a native plant community typified by an

association of species that differ from other range sites in the kind or proportion of species or in total production.

RANGELAND. Land used for grazing by livestock and big game animals on which the vegetation is dominated by grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, or shrubs.

RANGELAND CONDITION (ECOLOGICAL). The present state of the vegetation on a range site in relation to the climax (natural potential) plant community for that site. It is an expression of the relative degree to which the kinds, proportions, and amounts of plants in a plant community resemble that of the climax plant community for the site. Rangeland condition is basically an ecological rating of the plant community.

Four classes are used to express the degree to which the composition of the present plant community reflects that of the climax.

Ecological Condition Class	Percentage of Present Plant Community that is Climax for the Range Site
Excellent	76 - 100
Good	51 - 75
Fair	26 - 50
Poor	0 - 25

RANGELAND CONDITION TREND. The direction of change in rangeland condition.

RANGELAND IMPROVEMENT. Any activity or program on or relating to rangelands which is designed to improve production of forage, change vegetation composition, control patterns of use, provide water, stabilize soil and water conditions, and provide habitat for livestock or wildlife.

RAPTOR. Any predatory bird (such as a falcon, hawk, eagle, or owl) that has feet with sharp talons or claws adapted for seizing prey and a hooked beak for tearing flesh.

RESEARCH NATURAL AREA. An area that is established and maintained for the primary purpose of research and education because the land has one or more of the following characteristics: (1) a typical

representation of a common plant or animal association; (2) an unusual plant or animal association; (3) a threatened or endangered plant or animal species; (4) a typical representation of common geologic, soil, or water features; or (5) outstanding or unusual geologic, soil, or water features.

REST ROTATION GRAZING SYSTEM. A grazing system providing for systematic and sequential grazing by livestock and resting from livestock use on a rangeland area to provide for the production of livestock while simultaneously maintaining or improving the vegetation and soil fertility.

RIFT. A system of fractures (faults) in the earth's crust and the associated valley or depression.

RIGHT-OF-WAY. Authorization to use public land for a specified purpose. Examples are roads, powerlines, pipelines, water wells, and communication sites.

RIPARIAN VEGETATION. Vegetation which occurs in or adjacent to drainage ways or their floodplains.

ROAD. For the purpose of the BLM's wilderness inventory, the following definition has been adopted from the legislative history of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act:

"The word 'roadless' refers to the absence of roads which have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use. A trail maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road."

To clarify this definition, the following subdefinitions also apply:

"Improved and maintained" - Actions taken physically by man to keep a road open to vehicular traffic. "Improved" does not necessarily mean formal construction. "Maintained" does not necessarily mean annual maintenance.

"Mechanical means" - Use of hand or power machinery or tools.

"Relatively regular and continuous use" - Vehicular use which has occurred and will continue to occur on a relatively regular basis. Examples are: access roads for equipment to maintain a stock water tank or other established water sources, access roads to

maintained recreation sites or facilities, or access roads to mining claims.

ROCK ART (PETROGLYPH OR PICTOGRAPH).

An Archaic to Modern cultural site type consisting of incised figures such as people, animals, plants, or abstracts on a rock surface.

ROCK SHELTER. A cultural site type representative of all periods consisting of an area protected by an overhanging cliff. Often associated with the same materials as a campsite or rock art.

SACRIFICE AREA. A relatively small area of land in a grazing unit that may still be overused after practical measures for securing uniform grazing distribution have been installed.

SALABLE MINERALS. These are common variety mineral materials such as sand, gravel, cinders, and building stone that are sold on a permit basis.

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS. Rocks formed by the consolidation of loose sediment. Sedimentary is one of the three classes of rocks, the other two being igneous and metamorphic.

SOIL SERIES. A group of soils having genetic horizons (layers) that, except for texture of the surface layer, have similar characteristics and arrangement in the profile.

SOIL TEXTURE. The relative proportions of sand, silt, and clay in a soil as described by classes of soil texture. Soil textural classes recognized are:

sand	silt loam	silty clay loam
loamy sand	silt	silty clay
sandy loam	sandy clay loam	clay
loam	clay loam	

Modifiers placed on textural classes when appropriate are:

gravelly	very cobbly
very gravelly	stony
cobbly	very stony

SPLIT ESTATE. Refers to the situation where the mineral estate is owned or controlled by a party other than the owner of the surface of the same land area.

SUSTAINED YIELD. The achievement and maintenance, in perpetuity, of a high level of annual or periodic output of the various renewable resources

of the public land consistent with multiple use. Amount of resource harvested normally equals the amount grown since the previous harvest.

THREATENED SPECIES. Any species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant part of its range.

TUFF A compacted deposit of volcanic ash and dust.

UPLIFT. Elevation of any part of the earth's surface relative to some other parts.

VEGETATION TREATMENTS. Methods used to control the growth and spread of undesirable vegetation. Control can be by chemical or mechanical means or by fire.

VILLAGE. A Mogollon to Historic cultural site type consisting of a permanent habitation area containing several types of artifacts, evidence of agriculture, and structures.

VISUAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (VRM) CLASSES. VRM Classes are based on relative visual ratings of inventoried lands. Each class describes the different degree of modification allowed to the basic elements of the landscape. The following are the minimum management objective for each class.

Class I: Natural ecological changes and very limited management activity are allowed. Any contrast created within the characteristic landscape must not attract attention. This classification is applied to Visual Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, wilderness areas, wild and scenic rivers, and other similar situations.

Class II: Changes in any of the basic elements (form, line, color, texture) caused by a management activity should not be evident in the landscape. A contrast may be seen but should not attract attention.

Class III: Contrasts to the basic elements caused by a management activity may be evident and begin to attract attention in the landscape. The changes, however, should remain subordinate in the existing landscape.

Class IV: Contrasts may attract attention and be a dominant feature in the landscape in terms of scale. However, the changes should repeat the basic elements of the landscape.

VOLCANIC ROCK. An igneous rock resulting from volcanic action at or near the earth's surface.

WILDERNESS. The definition contained in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 is as follows: "A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." Wilderness is an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

WILDERNESS AREA. An area formally designated by Congress as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS. Those characteristics of wilderness as described in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act. These include size, naturalness, solitude, primitive and unconfined type of recreation, and supplemental values.

WILDERNESS INVENTORY. An evaluation of the public land in the form of a written description and a map showing those lands that meet the wilderness criteria as established under Section 603(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act. The lands meeting the criteria will be referred to as Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs). Those lands identified as not meeting wilderness criteria will be released from further wilderness consideration.

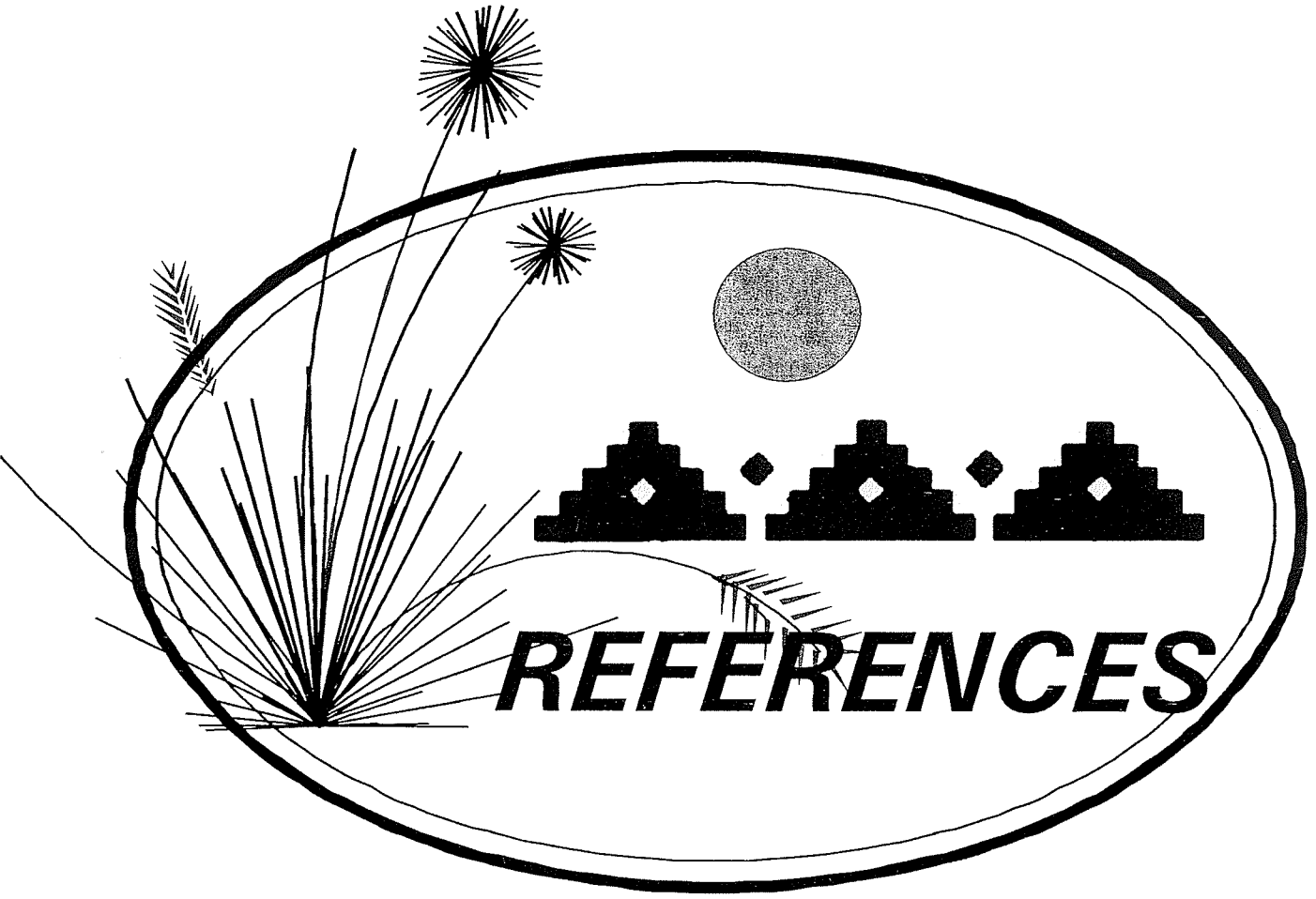
WILDERNESS REVIEW. The term used to cover the entire wilderness inventory, study, and reporting phases of the wilderness program of the BLM.

WILDERNESS STUDY. The process of analyzing and planning wilderness preservation opportunities along with other resource opportunities within the BLM's planning system.

WILDLIFE. Includes all species of mammals, birds, molluscs, crustaceans, amphibians, reptiles, or their progeny or eggs which, whether raised in captivity or not, are normally found in a wild state. Feral horses and burrows are excluded.

WITHDRAWAL. An action that restricts the use of public land and segregates the land from some or all of the public land or mineral laws.

YEARLONG GRAZING. Continuous grazing for a calendar year.



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